

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DANA NESSEL, Attorney General of
the State of Michigan,

Plaintiff,

No.

v.

HON.

WOODSIDE VINEYARDS, LLC, d/b/a
WOODSIDE VINEYARDS/WOODSIDE
WINE,

Defendant.

**COMPLAINT FOR PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS
PURSUANT TO THE TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ENFORCEMENT ACT
AND MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiff, Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel, brings this lawsuit against Defendant, Woodside Vineyards, LLC, (Woodside Vineyards), and seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act, 27 U.S.C. § 122a, and costs and fines pursuant to the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.901, *et seq.*

2. Woodside Vineyards has illegally sold and shipped intoxicating liquors to consumers in Michigan without licensure by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission (MLCC).

3. These practices violate several provisions of the Michigan Liquor Control Code, as well as section 3 of the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.903.

4. The MLCC, in partnership with the Michigan Department of Attorney General, has dedicated extensive resources to enforcing Michigan's alcohol sale and shipping restrictions.

5. In furtherance of the efforts to combat illegal sales and shipments of alcohol and avoid litigation, Plaintiff Nessel has attempted to stop Woodside Vineyards from making illegal sales and shipments by issuing a cease-and-desist letter. See Exhibit 1 (cease-and-desist letter).

6. Woodside Vineyards failed to comply with the cease-and-desist request.

7. Woodside Vineyards continues to violate the alcohol sale and shipping laws imposed by the Michigan Liquor Control Code and, in so doing, threatens the health, safety, and welfare of Michigan citizens.

8. The Twenty-first Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits “[t]he transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of laws thereof.” U.S. Const. Amend. XXI, § 2.

9. This lawsuit is required to restrain Woodside Vineyards from engaging or continuing to engage in the violations alleged, to enforce compliance with Michigan law, to enforce Michigan’s authority over the transportation and importation of alcoholic liquor into Michigan, and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. *See* 27 U.S.C. § 122a(b)(1)-(2).

II. PARTIES

10. Plaintiff, Attorney General Dana Nessel, brings this suit in her official capacity.

11. Defendant, Woodside Vineyards, is a California limited liability corporation located at 205 Constitution Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94205.

III. JURISDICTION

12. The Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act, 27 U.S.C. § 122a, permits state attorneys general to bring a civil action in federal district courts when the attorney general “has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in, or

has engaged in, any act that would constitute a violation of a State law regulating the importation or transportation of any intoxicating liquor.” 27 U.S.C. § 122a(b).

13. “Intoxicating liquor” is defined in the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act as “any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind.” 27 U.S.C. § 122a(a)(2).

14. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (c)(1) of the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act, 27 U.S.C. § 122a(c)(1), which provides in relevant part:

The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any action brought under this section by an attorney general against any person, except one licensed or otherwise authorized to produce, sell, or store intoxicating liquor in such state.

15. Woodside Vineyards is not licensed or otherwise authorized to produce, sell, or store intoxicating liquor in the State of Michigan.

16. Plaintiff’s state law claims are so related to the action over which this Court has original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. As such, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

IV. VENUE

17. The Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act, 27 U.S.C. § 122a(c)(2), provides that “[a]n action under this section may be brought only in accordance with section 1391 of Title 28 or in the district in which the recipient of the intoxicating liquor resides or is found.”

18. Woodside Vineyards has made illegal sales and shipments of intoxicating liquor to a MLCC investigator who resides in Mason, Michigan.

19. Mason, Michigan, is located in the Western District of Michigan federal judicial district.

20. Venue in the Western District is therefore appropriate pursuant to the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act, 27 U.S.C. § 122a(c)(2).

V. BACKGROUND

21. Since 2015, with the close assistance of the Attorney General's Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division, the MLCC has focused on unlicensed entities illegally selling and shipping beer and wine to consumers in Michigan.

22. For the reasons alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiff has reasonable cause to believe that Woodside Vineyards is violating Michigan laws governing the transportation and importation of intoxicating liquor.

23. Woodside Vineyards continues to sell and ship wine directly to Michigan consumers despite not holding a direct shipper license in the State of Michigan. Woodside Vineyards' activities constitute illegal importation of intoxicating liquors.

24. Michigan law generally prohibits a person from selling, delivering, or importing alcoholic liquor in Michigan unless the "sale, delivery, or importation is made by the [C]ommission, the [C]ommission's authorized agent or distributor, an authorized distribution agent approved by order of the [C]ommission, a person

licensed by the [C]ommission, or by prior written order of the [C]ommission.” Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203(1).

25. “Alcoholic liquor” is defined in the Michigan Liquor Control Code as:

any spiritous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, powder, liquids, and compounds, whether or not medicated, proprietary, patented, and by whatever name called, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% or more of alcohol by volume that are fit for use for food purposes or beverage purposes as defined and classified by the [C]ommission according to alcoholic content as belonging to 1 of the varieties defined in this chapter.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1105(3).

26. Michigan allows only “direct shipper” licensees to sell and ship wine from outside the state directly to consumers in Michigan. *See* Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203(4). “Direct shipper” is defined in the Michigan Liquor Control Code as either of the following:

- (i) A wine manufacturer that sells, delivers, or imports wine it has manufactured, bottled, and registered with the [C]ommission, to consumers in this state or that is transacted . . . through the use of any mail order, internet, telephone, computer, device, or other electronic means, or sells directly to consumers on the winery premises.
- (ii) A wine manufacturer that purchases wine from another wine manufacturer and further manufactures or bottles the wine or purchases shiners of wine from another wine manufacturer in compliance with section 204a, registers the wine with the [C]ommission and sells the wine to consumers in this state that is transacted . . . through the use of any mail order, internet, telephone, computer, device, or other electronic means, or sells directly to consumers on the winery premises.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203(25)(i).

27. Only a licensed Michigan wine maker or an out-of-state wine manufacturer holding both a federal basic permit and a license to manufacture wine

in its state of domicile may qualify for a direct shipper license. Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203(10).

28. Wine satisfies the definitions of “intoxicating liquor” in the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act and “alcoholic liquor” in the Michigan Liquor Control Code.

VI. FACTS

29. Woodside Vineyards has not applied for or received a license to sell or ship alcoholic liquor pursuant to the Michigan Liquor Control Code.

2019 Shipments

30. On April 13, 2020, an MLCC investigator reviewed common carrier reports submitted to the MLCC by UPS for 2019. The report indicated that during April, September, and November 2019, five bottles of wine were shipped to Michigan consumers by Woodside Vineyards. Exhibit 2 (2019 UPS Report Excerpts).

Cease-and-Desist Letter

31. Based on the MLCC investigator’s review of the common carrier reports, the Michigan Department of Attorney General sent a cease-and-desist letter to Woodside Vineyards’ mailing address on or about April 21, 2020, by certified mail, return receipt requested. Exhibit 1.

32. The signed return receipt dated April 27, 2020, was returned to the Michigan Department of Attorney General.

33. The cease-and-desist letter informed Woodside Vineyards that its practice of directly shipping wine to consumers in the State of Michigan without possessing a direct shipper license is illegal. Furthermore, the cease-and-desist letter stated that legal action would result if Woodside Vineyards continued its illegal activity of selling and shipping alcoholic liquor to consumers in Michigan without the proper license. See Exhibit 1.

Subsequent Shipments

34. To investigate whether Woodside Vineyards had discontinued its illegal shipments following the April 21, 2020 cease-and-desist letter, a MLCC investigator placed an order on Woodside Vineyards' website, www.woodsidevineyards.com, on February 4, 2021, for the purchase and shipment of one 750 ml bottle of 2015 Woodside Pinot Noir wine. The order confirmation number, 6806, was included in the order confirmation documentation. Exhibit 3 (order documentation).

35. The MLCC investigator purchased the bottle of wine for \$32.40 and paid \$18.50 for shipping. *Id.*

36. On or about October 22, 2020, the MLCC investigator received a package addressed to the MLCC investigator containing a 750 ml bottle of 2015 Woodside Pinot Noir wine his address in Mason, Michigan. Exhibit 4 (photographs of wine bottle).

37. The return address on the package fulfilling the investigator's order included the business address for Woodside Vineyards. Exhibit 5 (photograph of return address label).

COUNT I

CAUSE OF ACTION UNDER TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ENFORCEMENT ACT

38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-37 as if fully restated herein.

39. Subsection (b) of the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act, 27 U.S.C. § 122a(b), provides for temporary and permanent injunctive relief, as follows:

If the attorney general has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in, or has engaged in, any act that would constitute a violation of a State law regulating the importation or transportation of any intoxicating liquor, the attorney general may bring a civil action in accordance with this section for injunctive relief (including a preliminary or permanent injunction) against the person, as the attorney general determines to be necessary to--

(1) restrain the person from engaging, or continuing to engage, in the violation; and

(2) enforce compliance with the State law.

40. Because Woodside Vineyards lacked a direct shipper license, its sale of wine and its shipment of wine to a Michigan consumer violated the prohibition in Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203(1).

41. Because Woodside Vineyards does not fit within one of the categories of persons permitted to sell, deliver, or import wine or beer in Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1204(1), its sales and shipments of wine violate that statute.

42. Both Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1203 and § 436.1204 are state laws regulating the importation and transportation of intoxicating liquor.

43. Defendant has also violated section 901(1) of the Michigan Liquor Control Code, Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1901(1), which also regulates the importation and transportation of intoxicating liquor. That provision states:

A person, directly or indirectly, himself or herself or by his or her clerk, agent or employee shall not manufacture, manufacture for sale, sell, offer or keep for sale, barter, furnish, or import, import for sale, transport for hire, or transport, or possess any alcoholic liquor unless the person complies with this act.

44. Absent temporary and permanent injunctive relief, Defendant may make similar illegal sales and shipments of alcoholic liquor to Michigan consumers in the future.

45. All nonjudicial means of restraining Woodside Vineyards from engaging in these violations and enforcing compliance with these Michigan laws have proven inadequate.

46. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act prohibiting Woodside Vineyards from making future sales and shipments of alcoholic liquor to Michigan consumers.

COUNT II

MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT VIOLATIONS

47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-46 as if fully restated herein.

48. Woodside Vineyards has engaged in illegal alcohol sales and shipments to a Michigan consumer.

49. These practices by Woodside Vineyards constitute unlawful “[u]nfair, unconscionable, or deceptive methods, acts, or practice in the conduct of trade or commerce” under section 3 of the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.903(1), because, by these actions, Woodside Vineyards has:

(a) Caus[ed] a probability of confusion or misunderstanding as to . . . the approval . . . of goods or services.

* * *

(c) Represent[ed] that goods . . . have approval . . . that they do not have

* * *

(n) Caus[ed] a probability of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the legal rights . . . of a party to a transaction.

* * *

(s) Fail[ed] to reveal a material fact, the omission of which tends to mislead or deceive the consumer, and which fact could not be reasonably known by the consumer.

* * *

(bb) Ma[de] a representation of fact . . . material to the transaction such that a person reasonably believes the represented . . . state of affairs to be other than it actually is.

* * *

(cc) Fail[ed] to reveal facts which are material to the transaction in light of representations of fact made in a positive manner.

50. Section 5(1) of the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.905(1), provides for penalties for each violation of the Act up to \$25,000.00, including injunctive relief and costs.

51. Accordingly, Defendant is liable for and should be assessed civil penalties for each of the Michigan Consumer Protection Act violations.

REQUESTED RELIEF

Plaintiff respectfully requests this Honorable Court to enter an Order providing for:

- a) Preliminary and permanent injunctive relief under the Twenty-first Amendment Enforcement Act enjoining Defendant from continuing to violate the applicable provisions of the Michigan Liquor Control Code;
- b) Preliminary and permanent injunctive relief under the Michigan Consumer Protection Act enjoining Defendant from continuing to violate the applicable provisions of that Act, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.905(1);
- c) The imposition of cumulative civil penalties against Defendant pursuant to section 5(1) of the Michigan Consumer Protection Act,

specifically \$25,000.00 for each violation of the Act, including
violations learned of through the course of discovery, Mich. Comp.

Laws § 445.905(1);

d) Reimbursement of investigative expenses incurred, Mich. Comp.

Laws § 445.905(1);

e) An award of costs and attorney fees, Mich. Comp. Laws

§ 445.905(1);

f) Any other relief determined to be just and appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

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